idedly humorous alds lly comes to light in the undertakings of atlons, but the action sing city fathers of a ungarian town is certainly The mayor and whole town consisting of eight members. hemselves into a band of forgon a thriving business town hall, manufacturing paper Austria, which they extensively. A work a with the necessary ents, was fixed up in a cellar own hall, and they actually set en to guard the door while they This remarkable state rs existed for over a couple of when the business was detected, uncillors fighting like

ow News Will Travel.

on a visit to the south reed a box of your Tetended for all skin dis-I find it to be a marvelously I wish to get some more, ning. I wish to get some more, and like to establish an agency r its sale. Please let me know ce of one dozen boxes. W. C., Granville, Ohio." At drugby mail for 50c, from J. T. ine, Savannah, Ga.

brigands on being ar-

The Bog Got the "Brush,"

ery curious circumstance hapin the fox hunt at Clinton regs were hard upon the f a fox, when the fox darted hole but some obstruction imits passage, and it only entered ough to conceal its body, leavend of its bushy tail sticking When the men came one of the dogs tearing e field with the "brush" in its and the fox flying in another with nothing left of its al tail but the skinned stump. g had literally pulled off the d, having obtained the brush from the contest. Several shots red at the fox, but falled to ilm down .- Hartford Courant.

called to the very useful ed in the premium list of the onacco Co.'s advertisement ing Tobacco in another col-per. It will pay to save the tags and so take advantage of

ov Loog always carries his papers

undred Dollars Reward for th that cannot be cared by here.

CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
dgned, have known F. J. CheGyears, and believe him perin all husiness transactions
ble to carry out any obligaite firm.

Wholesale Druggists Toledo,

AN & MARVIS, Wholesale iedo, Obio. Cure is taken internally, act-the blood and mucous sur-m. Testimonials sent free. Ele. Sold by all Druggists. Elis are the best.

w White-Ridley, who will stand as rvalive candidate for Stalybridge at election, is the eldest son of the

alike to PUINAM FADELESS for all fibers at one boiling agists.

in Abbott spends much of in the old Astor Library, of pre a table literally burdened books and papers.

are for Consumption relieves the nate roughs.—Rev. D. Buchstell-gton, Mc., February 24, 124.

To Stop Nove Bleeding. ng of the nose is often very to stop, but the efficacy of the method is vouched for by a dent of the New York Times. Cut some blotting an inch square, roll it of a lead pencil, and nostril that is bleeding. it will allow the sufferer e blood will fill the space the tube and the nose, and a congulate and cease to

sentury Imanac

some year-book filled cautiful illustrations, and a ete calendar. It is sold on es stands for 5 cents, and orth five times that amount. a reliable chronology of ograss of the 19th century prophecy of what may be

sw of the great men who have

on, on Agriculture

ey M. Depew, on Politics on Finance on, "Electricity

Electricity " Land Warfare " Naval Warfare

Il enjoy reading it now, be a book of reference brough the years to cty-four pages, printed

ews-dealer cannot supith it, cut out this ad. with three one-cent receive this elegant Address er Co., Lowell, Mass.

### REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Cradle of Christ-Shadows and Sunshine on That Lowly Bed-The Story of the Incarnation Told in p New Way-Uses of the Festival.

(Copyright, Louis Klapsch, 1899.) (Cepyright, Louis Klapsch, 1898.)

Washi, orton, D. C.—The story of the incarnation is here told by Dr. Talmage in a new way, and practical use is made of these days of festivity; text, Matthew. i. 17, "So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations, and from David until the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations, and from the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations."

from the carrying away into Babylon unte Christ are fourteen generations."

From what many consider the duliest and most unimportant chapter of the New Testament I take my text and find it full of practical, startling and eternal inter-est. The chapter is the front door of the New Testament, through which all the splendors of evangelism and apostolicity enter. Three times fourteen generations are spoken of in my text—that is, forty-two generations—reaching down to Christ. are spoken of in my text—that is, forty-two generations—reaching down to Christ, They all had relation to Him, and at least forty-two generations past affect us. If they were good, we feel the result of the goodness. If they were bad, we feel the result of their wiekedness. If some were good and some were bad, it is an intermingling influence that puts its mighty hand upon us. And as we feel the effect of at least forty-two generations nay we will

good and some were bad, it is an intermingling influence that puts its mighty hand upon us. And as we feel the effect of at least forty-two generations past we will in turn influence at least forty-two generations past we will in turn influence at least forty-two generations to come if this world shall last a thousand years. So, you see, the cradle is more important than the grave.

I propose to show you some of the sindows upon the Christic cradle of Bethlehem and then the sunshine that poured in more the pillow of straw. Notice among the shadows on that Infant's bed that there was here and there as specimen of dissolute ancestry. Beautiful Ruth His ancestress Oh, yes! Devout Au one of His forefathers Oh, yes! Holy Mary His Mother? Oh, yes but in that genealogical table were idel atous and cruel Ammon and oppressive Rehoboam and some men whose abominations may not be particularized. So you see bad men may have good descendants. One of the most consecrated men! ever knew was the son of a man who lived and died a biasphemer. In the line of an oppressive Rehoboam comes a gracious and merefful and glorious Christ. Great encouragement for those who had in the forty-two generations that preceded them however close by or however far back some instances of perniclous and baieful and corrupt ancestry.

To my amazement, I found in those parts

and corrupt ancestry.

To my amazement, I found in those parts of Australia to which many years ago felons were transported from England that the percentage of crime was less than in those parts or Australia originally estiled. by honest men and good women. Some who are now on judicial benches in Australia, and in high governmental positions and in learned and useful professions, and leaders in social life, are the grandsons and granddaughters of men and women whic were exiled from Great Britain to Austra-lia for arson and theft and assault and fraud and murder. So you see it is possi-ble for the descendants of those who do

ble for the descendants of those who do wrong to do right.

Meanwhile keep carefully your family records. The old place for the family record in the Rible, between the Old and New Testaments, is a most appropriate place. That record, put in such impressive surroundings of chapter, bounded on one side by the prophecies of Malachi and on the other side by the Gospel of Matthew, will receive stress and sanctity from its position. That record is appropriately bound up with the eternities. Do not simply say in your family record. not simply say in your family record, "Born at such a time and died at such a time," but if there has been among your ancestors some man or woman especially consecrated and useful make a note of it for the encouragement of the following for the encouragement of the following generations. Two family records of the Bible—the one in Matthew reaching from Abraham to Christ and the one in Luke beginning with Joseph and reaching back to the Garden of Eden—with the sublime statement "which was the son of Adam, which was the Son of God." I charge you to this duty of keeping the family record by the forty-two generations which are to this duty of keeping the family record by the forty-two generations which are past and the forty-two generations which are to come. It is a good thing—the new habit abroad of seeking for one's pedigree. Another shadow on the Christic cradle was that it stood under a deprayed king. Herod was at that time ruler and the complete impersonation of all deprayities. It was an unfavorable time for innocence to expect good treatment. So dark was the shadow dropping on the cradle from that iniquitous throne that the peasant mother had to lift her babe out of it and make lasty flight. Deprayed habits of those in authority are apt to be copied by subjects, and from the immerals of the Herodic throne I judge of the immorals of a nation. throne I judge of the immorals of a nation.
There was a malaria of sin in the air when
the infant Christ first breathed it. Thickest
shawl could not keep the Babe warm wisen
in that wintry month with His mother Pe

In that wintry month with His mother Pebecame a fugitive.
Historians say that it was at a time of peace that Christ was born, but His birth aroused an antagonism of which the Bethlehem massacre was only a feeble expression. War of the mightiest nation of the earth opened against that cradie! The influence that came forth that night from that surrounding of camels and sheep and ozen challenged the iniquities of all the centuries and will not ecase until it has destroyed them. What a pronunciamento went forth from that black and barbarian throne, practically saying, "Slay all the went forth from that black and barbarian throne, practically saying, "Siny all the babes under two years of age, and that wide siaughter will surely include the death of the one child that most threatens my dominion." Awful time it was for the occupant of that cradle! If He escape the knife of the assassin, then the wild beast's paw or the bandit's clutch or the midnight chill between Bethishem of Judges and Cairo, Egypt, will secure His destruction. All the powers of earth and all the demons

All the powers of earth and all the demons of hell bombarded that enable.

Another shadow upon that Christic cradle was the obscurity of the place of high. Rathbarana and the place of cradle was the obscurity of the place of birth. Bethlehem was an obscure village. David, the shepherd boy, had been bore there, but after he became general and king he gave it no significance. I think never mentioning it but to ask for a drink of water out of the old well to which he used to go in childhood—the village so small and uning ortant that it had to be separated in aind from another Bethlehem then existing, and so was called Bethlehem of Judess. There was a great capital of Jerusalem; there were the fifteen beautiful cities on the beach of Galliee, any of them a good place to be born in; there were great towas famous at that time, but the nativity we to-day celebrate was in a the nativity we to-day celebrate was in a village which Christ intimated had been called by some "the least among the princes of Juda," Christ Himself was to make the town famous for all time and all

princes of Juda." Christ Himself was to make the town famous for all time and all eternity.

O men and women of Messianic opportunity, why do you not make the piace of your nativity memorable for your philanthropies—by the churches you build, the free libraries you open, the colleges you endow? Go back to the village where you were born, as George Peubody went back to Danvers, Mass., and with your wealth bless the neighborhood where in childhood you played and near by where your father and mother sleep the last sleep. There are scores of such villages in America being generously remembered by prosperous men during life or helped in their hist will and testament, and there are a hundred neighborhoods witing for such benediction from their prosperous sons. By some such charity invite the Bethiehem angels to come back again and over the plain house of your nativity ring out the old anthem of "Good will to men." Christ, born in an obscure place, made it so widely known by His self sacrides and done of acceptant and chanted in "Te Deums" and built in houses of prayer.

Eat it is time we see some of the sun-

chanted in "Te Double and of the sun-of prayer.

Lat it is time we see some of the sun-shine breaking through the shadows on that cradie. For we must have jubilance dominate the Christmas festival. That was Walter Scott's opinion when in "Mar-mion" he wrote,

A Christmas gambol oft would cheer A poor man's heart through half the year, It was while the peasant and his wife were on a visit for the purposes of curoliment that Jesus was born. The Bible translators got the wrong word when they said that Joseph and Mary had gone to Bethiebem to be "taxed." People went no farther then to get taxed than they do now. The effort of

most people always has been to escape taxation. Besides that, these two immble folk had nothing to tax. The man's turban that protected his head from the sun was not worth taxing; the woman's sandais which kept her feet from being cut by the limestone rock, of which Bethiehem is mostly made up, were not worth taxing. No; the fact is that a proclamation had been made by the emperor that all the people between Great Britain and Parthia and of those lands included should go to some appointed place and give their names in, he registered and announce their loyalty to the Roman emp ror.

appointed place and give their names in be registered and announce their loyalty to the Roman emp rot.

They had waiked eighty miles over a rough road to give their names and take the eath of allegiance. Would we walk eighty miles to announce our allegiance to our king, one Jesus? Cossar Augustus wanted to know by the record on which that man and that woman wrote their names or had then written, just how many people in his empire he could depend on in case of exigency. How many men would unsheathe sword for the Roman eagle and how many women could be depended on to take care of the wounded on battlefields? The trouble is that in the kingdom of Christ we do not know how many can be depended on. There are so many men and women who never give in their names. They serve the Lord on the sly. They do not announce their allegiance to the king who, in the battles to come, will want all His troops. In all our churches there are so many half and half disciples, so many one-third espousers. They rather think the Bible is true at never the come at never the content of the content o ples, so many one-third espousers.
They rather think the Bible is true, at any rate parts of it, and they hope that some-how Christianity will disenthrall the nations. They stay away from church on communion days and hope when they have lived as long as they can in this world the can somehow sneak into heaven. Oh, giv in your names! Be registered on the chare record down here and in the Lamb's Book of Life up there. Let all the world know where you stand, if you have to go as far as Joseph and Mary walked, if you have to go eighty miles before you flad just the right form of worship and just the right

Another gleam of sunshing striking through the shadows above that Christic cradle was the fact of a special divine protection. Herod was determined upon the child's destruction. The monster put all his wits together in stratagem for the stopping of that young life just started. He dramatized piety; he suddenly got religious; he would leave his palace and take charlot and have steeds whipped up, so that he could kneel at that cradle. We have to smile at what the imporial villain have to smile at what the imperial villain said when he ordered, "Go and search diligently for the young Child, and when ye have found Him bring me word, that I may go and worship Him also." Dore's picture of the "Massacre of the Innocents" at Herod's command—a picture full of children hurled over walls and dashed against streets and writhing under assas-

against streets and writhing under assussin's foot—gives us a little impression of
the manner in which Herod would have
treated the real Child if he could have
once got his hands on It. But Herod
could not find that cradle. All
the detectives he sent out falled
in the search. Yet it had been
pointed out by flashlight from the
midnight heavens. All the neighborhood
knew about it. The anyelle chorus in the
cloud had called musical attention to it.
No sentinel guarded it with drawn sword,
passing up and down by the pillow of that
Bethlehem caravansary. Why, then, was
it that the cradle was not despoiled of its
treasure? Because it was divinely pro-

it that the cradle was not despoiled of its treasure? Because it was divinely protected. There were wings hovering that mortal eye could not sae; there were armed immortal subsections the could not sae; there were armed immortal eye could not follow; there were charlots of the Omnipotent the rumble of whose wheels only supernaturals could hear. God had started through the cradle to save our world, and nothing could stop Him.

You cannot reasonably account for that unburt cradle except on the theory of a special, divine protection. And most cradles are likewise defended. Can you understand why so many children, with all the epidemics that assault them, and all their climbing to dangerous heights, and all their perilons experiments with explosives and their running against horses hoofs, and daring of trolleys and carts fast hoofs, and during of trolleys and carrs fast driven, yet somehow get through, especially boys of high spirit and that are going to amount to much? I account for their coming through all right, with only a few wounds and bruises, by the fact that they are divinely protected. All your charges of "Don't do this" and "Don't do that" and "Don't go there" seem to amount to nothing. They are the same reckless creatures about whom you are constantly anxlous and wondering what is the matter now. Divinely protected!

Another gleam of light, scattering some of the gloom of that Christic pillow in Bethlehem, was the fact that it was the starting place of the most wonderful of all careers. Looking at Christ's life from mere worldly standpoints it was amazing beyond all capacity of pen or tongue or loofs, and daring of trolleys and carts fast

beyond all capacity of pen or tongue or canvas to express. Without taking a year's curriculum in any college or even a day at any school, yet saying things that the mightlest intollects of subsequent days have quoted and tried to expound! Great literary works have for the most part been the result of much elaboration. Edmund Burke rewrote the conclusion of his speech against Warron Hastings sixteen times. Lord Brougham rewrote his speech in behalf of Queen Caroline twenty times, but the sermon on the mount seemed extemporaneous. Christ was eloquent without ever having studied one of the laws of oratory. He was the greatest orator that over lived. It was not an eloquence Demos-theak or Ciceronic or like that of Jean Baptiste Massilion or like that which Wilcome wift, nimself a great orator, was over-come with in log cabin meeting house of Virginia, when the bilind preacher cried on in his sermon, "Socrates died like a philosopher, but Jesus Christ died like a God,"

But we must not only look at Him from a worldly standpoint. How He smote whirl-winds into silence, and made the waves of the sea lie down, and opened the doors of light into the midnight of those who had been born blind, and turned deaf ears into been born blind, and turned deaf ears into galleries of music, and with one touch made the scabs of incurable leprosy fall off, and renewed healthy circulation through severest paralysis, and made the dead girl waken and ask for her mother, and at His crucifixion pulled down the clouds, until at 12 o'clock at noon it was as dark as at 12 o'clock at night, and starting an influence that will go on until the last desert will grow roses and the last weak lung make full inhalation, and the last case of paresis take healthful brain, and the last illness become rubicund of check and rebust of chest and bounding of foot, and the last pauper will get his palace,

and robust of chest and bounding of foot, and the last pauper will get his palace, and the last sinner taken into the warm bosom of a pardoning God! Where did all this start? In that cradle with sounds of bleating sheep and bellowing cattle and amid rough bantering of herdsmen and camel drivers. What a low place to start for anch great heights! O artists, turn your camera obscura on that village of Böfhlehem! Take it all in—the wintry skies Yowering, the flocks shivering in the chill air, Mary the pale mother, and Jesus the Child.

Under the direction of Miss Emma Rhoades, city missionary, the town of Richmond, Ind., has just completed its fifth successful year of vacant lot farming for the poor. During the season just past there were 148 lots under cultivation, with 145 tenants. The total cost to the city was \$184, leaving \$16 of the amount appropriated by the city council to be turned back into the treasury. The value of the produce raised on each of the lots was \$10, making the total value of the crop \$1,480.

One poor widow planted her two lots

in corn, which she sold for enough to

pay for her winter's supply of wood.

Vacant Lot Farming in Richmond, Ind.

At the close of the season an exhibition was held and premiums were awarded for the best specimens shown.

Impolite Interruption. New York World; Tramp-Lady, I'm hungry, an' I'm lookin' fer chance to work -- Lady-Very well; there's the woodpile. Tramp-Lady, it ain't perlite to interrupt. I was jest sayin' I'm lookin' fer a chance to

#### THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 31.

Review of the Last Ouarter, Pantos cartt. -Golden Text: Bless the Lord, O My Soul, and Forget Not All His Benefits,

Psa. clil., 2-Commentary. INTRODUCTION, -The lessons of this quar-

Intraopuction.—The lessons of this quarter form quite a connected history, and cover not a great period of time. The main thought through the squarter is the history of Judah after the dedication of the second tempie. Their off failing into sin shows how far short legal religion comes in keeping men steadfast; hence the need of a Redeemer. Our quarter beautifully closes with Isaiah's vision of the days of the Messiah. This hope was what upheld the people, and as they cherished it they gave heed to God's law.

Lissoy I. "Joy in God's house." Though written by David, B. C. 1045, this Pasim appears to be among those collected by Ezra and Nehemiah after the captivity of Judah, and used by the people then, B. C. 536. If this Pasim was calculated to stir the hearts of the people to cherish Jerusalem as the Holy City, where God would manifest His presence to them, the ark being pinced there; then surely it was suited to the returned captives who had been separated from the city for seventy years. If we conclude this to be the Pasim of the Jews upon their hearing the edict of Cyrus years and the conclude this to be the Pasim of the Jews upon their hearing the edict of Cyrus years and the conclude the conclude the decide of Cyrus years and the conclude the conclude the decide of Cyrus years.

separated from the city for seventy years. If we conclude this to be the Psalm of the Jews upon their hearing the edlet of Cyrus granting their returns to Jerusalem, it will show how faithfully they returned to the customs of their religion.

LESSON H. "Haman's plot against the Jews." The history contained in the book of Eather belongs in the time between the dedication of the second temple and the coming of Exra to Judea. "When the temple was finished there came a pause of nearly sixty years in the history of the Jews. During this time the Medo-Persian empire became larger than any previous kingdom in the world, so that its ruler was surrounded with splendior and wentlh simost beyond imagination. Its ambition was to conquer Greece, and extend its sway over the known world.

LESSON III. "Esther pleading for her people." When Haman had fairly completed his plan and was waiting to execute it, God turned the bainnes and caused his plot to be fulfilled upon himself. He was disappointed, humbled, exposed and put to death. His position, honor, wealth and power were given to Mordecai. The people rejoiced at the promotion of a good man, but mourned not for the fallen tyrant. Exther's courage and loyaity are to be admired and imitated.

LESSON IV. "Exra's journey to Jerusalem." In this lesson we have Exra's account of his mission to Jerusalem. He was a thorough student of the Bible, pecially of the law of Moses (chapter 7 e-10), and God had filled into theart with a desice to teach the law to the people.

God had filled his heart with a desire to teach the law to the people.

Lesson V. "Psalms of deliverance." In Psalm eighty-five we have a prayer that the people might realize the full blessings of restoration. A portion of this Psalm implies that the people were in a state of great distress and weakness, such as is described in Ezra and Nehemiah. Psalm one hundred and twenty-six is a thankegiving for return from eaptivity.

for return from captivity.

LESSON VI. "Neltemint's prayer." "Thirteen years of silence pass between Ezra's work and the beginning of Neltemint's history. He was a noble example of Christian patriotism. He was a man of profound piety, connecting everything, great and small, with the will of God. He found his small, with the will of God. He found his way to success through prevailing prayer."

LESSON VII. "Bebuilding the wails of Jerusalem." To-day we see the answer to Nehemiah's prayer. At the end of four months he returned to his duties as embenerer. The king observed that Iris countenance was sad and inquired of his trouble. Then Nehemiah made known his request to the king the anger also below treasure.

tenance was sad and inquired of his trouble. Then Nehemiah made known his request to the king, the queen also being present. Then letters of authority were given to Nehemiah, and he went on his mission to Jerusalem to rebuild its walls.

Lesson VIII. "Public realing of the Scriptures." The time of this reason was the first day of the seventh morth, Tishri, one week after the walls of Jerusalem were finished. In this month three great festivals were held: (1) The Feast, of Triumpets, ushering in the new year and the new moon. (2) The great Daylot Atonement, the 10th of the month; had (3) The Feast of Tabernacies, from the 15th to the First of Tabernacies, from the 15th to the

may see what they be if they go on.

Lesson X. "Keeping the Sabbath." After Ezra's death, and during Nehomiah's absence from Jerusalem, the opposing enemies who had been silenced by Nehomiah took courage and opened the floodgates of evil, so that a deluge of sin rushed in upon the nation like an overwhelming torrest, carrying away the barriers of law and religion, and covenants and promises. The high priest, Eliashib, himself desecrated the temple. The tithes for the support of the priests and of the temple worship were withheld. As a natural consequence crimes and sins increased rapidly—sorcery,

crimes and sins increased rapidly—sorrery, adultery, falso swearing, oppression, cheating the widow and latheriess; but, especially was was there a return to the custom of mixed marriages.

Lesson XI. "Lessons in Giving." Malachi appears to have been raised up to reprove the sins of the people; he prophesied the rejection of the Jews and the calling of the Gentiles. He prophesied of the coming of Christ, Maiachi opens his prophecies by reminding the people of God's great and distinguished love toward them and their fathers; here he closes with a promise of the mission of Elijah the prophet.

Lesson XII. "Fruits of Right and Wrong Doing." In this lesson Malachi tells of the reward of the faithful and the punishment of the wicked.

roward of the faithful and the punishment of the wicked.

LESSON XMI. "Christ's Coming Fore-told." When Judah seemed to be on the verge of utter ruin God gave Isatah a vision of the days of the Messiah. Sin in its destructive influence had blighted the nation. Records had been piled one upon another showing how deprayed and unstable the Jaws were. Even when Isatah prophesied unto Judah he beheld them as those who walked in darkness, dwelling in the land of the shadow of death. They were diminished in numbers, losing in power, and disheartened for their future.

#### Wiles of a Woman.

There is a town in this State, a marry little place, that is so congested with gossip that they have to keep all the preachers scated on the safety valve to keep the blamed old boile from blowing up. The hotel is the place where everything comes to a head, and you can always flud a lot of the citizens, male and female, sitting about the halls and parlor. One moruing an exceedingly homely woman was seated on a sofa, while the other people lounged around, leaving her to entertain herself. A kind-hearted woman, seeing the lonely figure on the sorry for her lone-hand Going to a clever politician, she said: "Now, why can't you get some one to talk to poor Mrs. Chiffon; she looks so lonesome there.'

"But," replied the man, "she is so blamed homely you can't get any fal-low to sacrifice himself. I've talked to her myself. She's bright enough, but they won't believe it. They say I string them with that just to rope

"Never mind," said she, "I'll attoud to her. Just wait and see. You say she isn't stupid? All right, I'll settle matters in no time."

Off she went. In a few minutes the man friend saw her advancing triumphantly to the love female fisherman on the sofa secompanied by-a slind gentleman. After all, it is a woman and not necessity who is the mamma of invention. - Louisville (Ky.) Times. | pleasures and its profits.

#### GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Cost of Highways. With all the advance of thought in the direction of better highways, there are still many who believe that their cost must necessarily fall upon the agriculturist. Just as the farmer was the pioneer settler in most of the States, so he has been the pioneer road builder. At his town meetings he has determined where new roads should be laid out, which of them should be 'worked" and improved, and how much of a tax should be expended upon each improvement. As it was left to him to plan this important work, so its expense has rested almost entirely upon his shoulders. Now, that the cry for macadamized highways is to be heard in this city and country alike, farmers believe, as a rule, that they are to be called upon to build them. This is wrong. Farmers have

enough in the way of taxes to pay, without undertaking the building of elaborate gravel and stone roads. is unfair that such a burden should be added to their already heavy load, Whatever may be undertaken in the way of constructing permanent highways, should be done at the expense of those who are to reap its benefits. True it is that the savings in the cost of hauling crops would be considerable, and that this saving would result almost entirely to the farmer. But that is no reason for asking him to pay the cost of building such roads. He is not the only one to use them. They serve to bring city people and city products into the country, as much as they serve to bring country people and country products into the The merchant who has business with the farmer is as much benefited through a good road to travel over, as is the farmer who comes to town on business of any kind. Neither is the use of roads limited to those living in the vicinity, and travelers from a distance share the benefits resulting from their improvement. It would be the height of injustice, therefore, to ask the farmer alone to stand the cost of good roads,

The proper division of the cost of good roads has been accomplished through State aid. This is the system by which the stone roads of New Jersey have been built. The farmers in that State are so enthusiastically favorable to the extension of the State aid system, that it deserves to be described. In the first place, under the working of the State and system, no improvement is undertaken except upon the petition of those residing upon the road to be improved. When such a petition has been duly signed, it is presented to the County Board, who proceed to have the necessary drawings and specifications made. These are then presented to the State Highway Commissioner for approval. Upon their return by the State Commissioner to the county officers, they proceed to advertise for proposals to build the road. When the contracts are let, a copy of each contract must be filed with the State Commissioner, who thereupon appoints a Supervisor of Construction, upon the recommendation of the property holders who have petitioned for the improvement. This Supervisor must give his whole time to the work, and see that the conditions of the specifications and contract are carried out.

Under this State aid system, the cost of improvements is divided between the State, the county and the adjoining property, the State paying one-third, the owners of the property adjoining the improvement paying one-tenth, and the county paying the remainder.

This system of building improved roads is highly popular, because no work is undertaken except upon the petition of those to be benefited.

#### Good Roads For Cuba.

Second only in importance, in Cuba, to the perfection of a form of civil government by the United States which shall serve as a guide and inspiration for complete self-government by the Cubans, we estimate the creation and maintenance of good roads. Cuba has never had really good roads. in the American interpretation of the term, while roads that were fairly good have been limited in number and lave recently been practically impassable, save at great inconvenience, because of neglect and a lack of use incidental to the protracted rebellion against Spain. Capital stands ready to enter liberally upon the labor of agriculture, but an essential of adequate returns is the creation of new and the improvement of old roads leading to the chief markets in each province. This work, we note with satisfaction, is now being undertaken by order of the War Department, operating through the various military governors. Its completion will mark a prompt upward bound of the agrienltural production of the island,-New York Mail and Express.

#### Women to Improve Highways.

The women of East Hampton, Long Island, who are organized under the name of the "Ladies' Village Improvement Society," have already raised more than \$1000 for improving the roads. On the advice of the civil engineer consulted they will first build narrow macadam roads through the town, and widen them as occasion I diticians and town officials are watching with interest the outcome of this project devised by the women.

"Rough Doing."

There are some words in the lanuage of Northern Maine that have not yet found their way into any dictionary. For instance, a Maine exchange this week reports: "Rough doing is the main topic of conversation in this section." Now it might puzzle some people who know only English to tell what the people up there are talking about; but "doing" in the lexicon of the Moosehead region means the condition of the roads.—Lewiston Jour-

Free Delivery and Bonds. A free delivery of the mail goes far to destroying the isolation of farm life. It will do much also to improve the roads of the rural districts, and in this way will have a marked effect in lessening the hardships of life on the farm and in increasing alike its



If we consult the Encyclopedia for information about soap, we find in it this statement:

"The manufacturer of toilet soap generally takes care to present his wares in convenient form and of agreeable appearance and smell; the more weighty duty of having them free from uncombined alkali is in many cases entirely overlooked."

The authority is good, the statement is undoubtedly true, and careful people realize more and more that it is best to buy only an old-established brand like the "Ivory." A brand that they know is pure and harmless.

IVORY SOAP-99" PER CENT. PURE.

# WINCHESTER

## Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells.

LEADER" loaded with Smokeless powder and "New RIVAL" loaded with Black powder. Superior to all other brands for

UNIFORMITY, RELIABILITY AND STRONG SHOOTING QUALITIES.

Winchester Shells are for sale by all dealers. Insist upon having them when you buy and you will get the best.

"Star" tin tags (showing small stars printed on under side of tag), "Horse Shoe," "J, T.," "Good Luck," "Cross Bow," and "Drummond" Natural Leaf Tin Tags are of equal value in securing presents mentioned below, and may be assorted. Every man, woman and child can find something on the list that they would like to have, and can have

FEEE ES

THE ABOVE OFFER EXPIRES NOVEMBER 30TH, 1900. Special Notice! Plain "Star" The Tags (that is, Star tin tags with no small stars printed on under skile of tag), are not good for presents, but will be hald for in CASH on the base of twenty cents per BEAR IN MIND that a dime's worth of

#### STAR PLUC TOBACCO will instinger and afford more picasure than a dime's other brand. MAKE THE TEST! Send tags to CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\*\*\*\*

WOOD'S HOLE.

Is the Plebean Name of a Postoffice in Massachusetts.

Washington Special to New York Times: There is a warning to Speouk, or Remsenburg, in the fate which has befallen Wood's Hole, Barnstable county, Mass. Wood's Hole bore a humble and homely name, and smarted under it. Some time ago its name was changed to Woods Holl, which had a sylvan and romantic flavor, and suggested moonlit glades and flowery dells. But the change from demoeratic Wood's Hole to aristocratic Woods Holl brought upon the community the scorn of the cynical, the objurgations of the people who could not remember how to spell "Holl," and other troubles too numerous to mention. The postoffice officials had their troubles, too, in the shape of misaddressed and blotted envelopes. After a troublous and tempestuous existence Woods Holl gave up the struggle and passed away, and the postoffice department has notified its employes that plain, democratic old Wood's Hole has come into being, and that letters addressed to "Woods Holl" are to go The community has given up its striving for the romantic and sublime and is peaceful and content.

Dr.Bull's Cough The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitle, Hoars e-

**YARTER'S INK** 

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; given

From. Br. H. H. GREEN'S BONS, Sex S. Atlan

of Potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. One thousand pounds of a fertilizer containing 8% "actual" Potash

WO hundred bushels

will supply just the amount needed. If there is a deficiency of Potash, there will be a falling-off in the crop. We have some valuable

books telling about composition, use and value of fertilizers for various crops. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York



ARNOLD'S COU**gh** 

CANCERS, TUMORS, CURED or no Joy